THE
# South-Carolina GAZETTE.
[NUMB. 1732.]
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1768.

## New Advertisements.



For LONDON,
THE SHIP
HEART OF OAK,
HENRY GUNN, Master.
*(Who will be ready to sail by the 15th of January, at farthest.)*

FOR Freight of Deer-Skins, Indico, &c. or Paſſage (having extraordinary Accommodations) apply to the ſaid Maſter, or
JOHN EDWARDS, & Comp.

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## CANDLES and SOAP,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, and ſold at WILLIAM EDWARDS's, Sadler, in any quantity.

Merchants, Captains of veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, by
Their humble Servant,
JOHN EDWARDS.

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A Few Cheſts of BOHEA,
and ſuperfine HYSON TEA, TRAIN and BLUBBER OIL, two very neat SULKEYS, with harneſſes complete, juſt imported; alſo, a few pipes of genuine New-York MADERA WINE, directly from MADERA, in the Schooner Mary-Ann, Capt. Chadwick, and to be ſold at a low rate, by
DAVID STODDARD.

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SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN McCROHON, (alias Mc CRAY) who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon Meſne Proceſs, at the Suit of Mary Knox, having petitioned the Honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid Mary Knox, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Pleas-Office, Dec. 8th, 1768.

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For SALE,
(Together or ſeparate.)
TWO Valuable PLANTATIONS or TRACTS of LAND, in the parish of St. George, Dorcheſter, viz.

One tract of 700 acres of rice and corn land, including 200 acres of cypreſs and tupelo ſwamp, uncleared, butting and bounding on the plantations of Daniel Blake, Eſq; and Samuel Hamlin, and on the plantation of the late Col. Richard Bedon, deceaſed, at Beach Hill, and alſo on lands of Benjamin Coachman, Eſq; on which is a good barn, overſeers houſe, and negro houſes, about four miles from Bacon's Bridge.

The other tract of 900 acres, including 200 acres of cypreſs and tupelo ſwamp uncleared, is three miles from Bacon's-Bridge, and butts and bounds on lands late of Roger Somner, Thomas Waring, and Adam Daniel, deceaſed, and the aforementioned tract; on this plantation is a very good two ſtory dwelling houſe, a new corn houſe, and other neceſſary buildings. The above plantations are conveniently ſituated for ſawing of cypreſs, and making of ſhingles, as well as planting, being the moſt contiguous to a landing of any lands in the neighbourhood, that contain ſo great a body of compact ſwamp, and that can produce ſo large a quantity of the beſt cypreſs timber. The ſubſcriber will attend any perſon that incline to view the lands, and will alſo make the terms eaſy to the purchaſers.

DANIEL DOYLEY.

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## George Livingſton,

*GAVE NOTICE, three ſeveral days, in Meſſrs.* TIMOTHY *and* CROUCH's *Papers, that the partnerſhip between him and Mr.* CHAMPNEYS *was at an end; and that he intended carrying on the Factorage Buſineſs at his the ſaid Mr.* Champneys's *Wharf:*

SINCE which, and early after his appearance in thoſe papers, Meſſrs. LIND and CHOVIN very kindly invited him to join with them; and having, by the advice of ſome gentlemen that were near at hand to conſult (and, for the better ſecurity and diſpatch of ſuch concerns as he may be entruſted with) accepted their invitation, he thinks it proper that he ſhould

INFORM HIS FRIENDS,

the buſineſs will be carried on at Mr. *Bare*'s wharf, under the FIRM of

LIVINGSTON, LIND, and CHOVIN.

He has nothing more to add, than aſſurances in his partners and his own name, of a ſtrict regard to orders, and the ſame fidelity and punctuality that he promiſed in his former Advertiſments.

N. B. We have EIGHT BOATS at command, ſo that we have it allways in our power to ſupply our Friends, whenever they pleaſe to order.

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*From the* POLITICAL REGISTER, *for October*, 1768.

## LUCIUS's FIRST LETTER.

*To the Earl of* ——

MY LORD,

THE Honourable lead you have taken in the affairs of America, hath drawn upon you the whole attention of the public. You declared yourſelf the ſingle miniſter for that country, and it was very proper you ſhould convince the world you were ſo, by marking your outſet with a *Coup d'Eclat*. The diſmiſſion of Sir Jeffery Amherſt has given a perfect eſtabliſhment to your authority, and I preſume you will not think it neceſſary or uſeful to hazard ſtrokes of this ſort hereafter. It will be adviſeable at leaſt to wait until this affair is forgotten, and if you continue in office till that happens, you will ſurely be long enough a miniſter to ſatisfy your ambition.

The world attributes to your Lordſhip the entire honour of Sir Jeffery Amherſt's diſmiſſion, becauſe there is no other perſon in the cabinet, who could be ſuppoſed to have a wiſh or motive to give ſuch advice to the C——n. The Duke of Grafton and the chancellor were once Lord Chatham's friends. However their views may now be altered, they muſt know it would diſgrace them in the eyes of the public, to offer an unprovoked outrage to a man, whoſe conduct and execution had contributed not a little to their patron's glory.

The Duke of Bedford and his friends have uniformly held forth Sir Jeffery Amherſt as the firſt military man in this country.—they have quoted him on all occaſions, when military knowledge was in queſtion, and even been laviſh in his praiſe. Beſides they openly diſclaim any ſhare in this meaſure, and they are believed.

The Earl of Shelburne uſually finds himſelf in oppoſition, therefore is not too often conſulted. In this inſtance, he certainly did not concur with the majority. He ſtill is, or pretends to be, attached to Lord Chatham, and I fancy he is not yet ſo cordially reconciled to the loſs of the American department, as to diſhonour himſelf merely to oblige your Lordſhip.

You will not venture to inſinuate that Sir Jeffery Amherſt was diſmiſſed by the advice of Lord Granby or Sir Edward Hawke. Military man have a ſenſe of honour, which your Lordſhip has no notion of.—They feel for a gallant officer who had his full ſhare in the toils and honour, and had ſome right to a ſhare in the profits of the war. They feel for the army and the navy. Lord Granby himſelf has *ſome* emoluments beſides his power, and Sir Edward Hawke has his penſion. Nobly earned I confeſs, but not better deſerved than by the labours, which conquered America in America. Beſides, my Lord, the the commander in chief is the patron of the army.—It was a common cauſe, which he could not deſert without infamy and reproach. Lord Granby is not a man to take his tone from any miniſter. Where his honour is concerned, he ſcorns to adopt an humble miniſterial language; he never would ſay—*that indeed Sir Jeffery Amherſt was rather unreaſonable——that his terms were exorbitant. that he had ſtill two regiments left; and might well be contented:*——This is a language it is impoſſible he ſhould hold, while he himſelf is Maſter-General of the ordnance, Colonel of the Blues, and Commander in Chief, with a whole family upon the ſtaff. He knows the value, and could not but be ſenſible of the loſs of thoſe honourable rewards, which his diſtinguiſhed capacity, his care of the public money, and his able conduct in Germany had juſtly entitled him to.

I think I have now named all the cabinet but the Earl of Chatham. His infirmities have forced him into retirement, where I preſume he is ready to ſuffer, with a ſullen ſubmiſſion, every inſult and diſgrace that can be heaped upon a miſerable, decrepid, worn out old man. But it is impoſſible he ſhould be ſo far active in his own diſhonour, as to adviſe the taking away an employment, given as a reward for the firſt military ſucceſs, that diſtinguiſhed his entrance into adminiſtration. He is indeed a compound of contradictions, but his letter to Sir Jeffery Amherſt ſtands upon record, and is not to be explained away. You know, my Lord, that Mr. Pitt therein aſſured Sir Jeffery Amherſt, that the government of Virginia was given him merely as a reward, and ſolemnly pledged the K——'s faith that his reſidence ſhould never be required. Loſt as he is, he would not dare to contradict this letter, If he did, it would be ſomething more than madneſs. The diſorder muſt have quitted his head, and fixed in his heart.

The buſineſs is now reduced to a point, either your Lordſhip adviſed this meaſure, or it happened by accident. You muſt ſuffer the whole reproach, for you are entitled to all the honour of it. What then is apparently the fact? one of your cringing, bowing, fawning, ſword bearing brother courtiers ruins himſelf by an enterprize, which would have ruined thouſands if it had ſucceeded. It becomes neceſſary to ſend him abroad. Sir Jeffery Amherſt is one of the mildeſt and moſt moderate of men;—*ergo*, ſuch a man will bear any thing. His government will be a handſome proviſion for B——t, and if he frets——why he may have a penſion. Your emiſſaries loſe their labour, when they talk with ſo much abhorrence of ſinecures, non-reſidence and the neceſſity of the K——'s ſervice. You are conſcious, my Lord, that theſe are pompous words without a ſhadow of meaning. The whole nation is convinced that the fact is ſuch as I have ſtated it. But to make it a little plainer, I ſhall aſk your Lordſhip a few queſtions, to which the public will expect, and your reputation, if you have any regard for it, demands, that you ſhould give an immediate and ſtrict anſwer.

I. When the government of Virginia was offered to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, did he not reply, that his military employment took up all his time, and that he could not accept of the government if reſidence were excuſed?

II. Did not Mr. Pitt, then ſecretary of ſtate, aſſure him in the K——'s name, that it was meant only as a mark of his Majeſty's favour, and that the reſidence would never be expected?

III. Has there been any further mark of favour conferred upon this gentleman, for all thoſe important ſervices, which ſucceeded the conqueſt of Cape-Breton?

But now for the queſtions of a later date.

I. Was not Lord Botetourt's appointment abſolutely fixed on or before Sunday the thirty-firſt of July?

II. Had Sir Jeffery Amherſt the leaſt intimation of the meaſure before Thurſday the 4th of Auguſt?

III. Was it not mentioned to him in general terms, as a meaſure merely in contemplation, without the moſt diſtant hint that Lord Bo——ſort, or any other perſon, was actually in poſſeſſion of his government?

IV. Did not Lord Botetourt kiſs hands the next day, that is on Friday, the 5th inſtant?

V. Did you not dare to tell your S——n, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt was perfectly ſatisfied, when you knew your treatment of him was ſuch, as the vileſt peaſant could not have ſubmitted to without reſentment?

Finally, My Lord, is it not a fact, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt, having been called upon ſome time ago to give his opinion upon a meaſure of the higheſt importance in America, gave it directly againſt a favourite ſcheme of your Lordſhip; and is not *this* the REAL cauſe of all your antipathy againſt him? Your heart tells you that it is.

Now, My Lord, you have voluntarily embarked in a moſt odious, perhaps it may prove to you a moſt dangerous buſineſs. Your Pyladeſ will ſneak away to his government; but *you* muſt ſtand the brunt of it here. For the queſtions, which I have propoſed to you, I muſt tell you plainly that they *muſt, and ſhall* be anſwered.

You may affect *to take notice of them* perhaps, and tell us, *you treat them with the contempt they deſerve.* Such an expedient may be wiſe and ſpirited enough, when applied to a declaration of rebellion on the part of the colonies, and God knows, it has ſucceeded admirably. But it ſhall not avail you here.

*Num negare audes? Quid tacet? Convictum ſi negas.*

LUCIUS.

Here were inſerted the Letters in our laſt, ſigned CLEOFAS and LUCIUS. Then follow theſe, viz.

AS I have not the leaſt intention to enter into any diſpute with Lucius, indulge me but this once, and give me leave to aſſure you it ſhall be the laſt on the ſubject from me; and though that man writes ſo ungenteelly, that he ſcarce deſerves an anſwer, yet I could not help thinking this much neceſſary in juſtice to a nobleman, whom he has ſhamefully attacked in conſequence of my letter, but whoſe character is above the reach of malice, and who will be reſpected, when ſuch peſts of ſociety are no more.

The account I ſent you relative to the reſignation of Sir J——y A——t I had heard publickly talked of at table, and in coffee houſes; it was told as no ſecret; but was ſaid to be from very good authority. I ſent it as a piece of intelligence, without either adding or diminiſhing, I made no comment on it, as I intended no offence. *Facts* were ſtated as they were told, and as no dates were mentioned, I gave none, I left it to the public to form opinions as they pleaſed; to Sir Jeffery Amherſt's friends to contradict it, if they thought proper; and it has ſerved as a bone for cuts of oppoſition to ſnarl at.

Though I do not mean to enter into any diſpute with this fellow, yet I cannot help making a few obſervations on his letter. That the government of Virginia was given away four days before the intention of adminiſtration was mentioned to Sir J——y A——t I have ground to believe it is not fact: good. And if you, Lucius, poſſeſſed but one grain of honeſty, and if you had no other intention but to communicate uſeful information to the public, you would have told them ſo: That it was applied for even as ſoon as it was whiſpered that ſuch a meaſure was to be adopted, upon the ſuppoſition that Sir J——y A——t would not chuſe to reſide, I can believe: That it was promiſed to Lord Botetourt in caſe he did not, I can likewiſe believe; and this might have been four, or even fourteen days for ought I know before it was mentioned; but pray where is the harm in all this? I fancy no meaſure of government is entered into immediately on its being mentioned; it requires ſome time to digeſt. And when it was judged expedient, in conſequence of the accounts from that province, to ſend the Governor-General to reſide in Virginia, it was mentioned in the tendereſt manner to Sir Jeffery. No affront was ever intended. Any recompence (if he did not chuſe to go) in the power of adminiſtration, or in the gift of Majeſty, was offered to him. What more could he expect? He had it in his option to go or not; and if he did not go, he was promiſed an equivalent, perhaps more. As ſoon as this meaſure was formed, was there any harm in Lord Botetourt's application? was there any fault in Lord H——h's promiſing his intereſt for his friend? But is this an abſolute appointment? No. All the world knows applications are made long before vacancies happen, and preferments are promiſed; but every one, except Lucius, can make a diſtinction between a promiſe and abſolute appointment. I dare ſay there were applications from more than one quarter before the late Archbiſhop died; and probably it was promiſed before the event happened; but if the ſee had not become vacant, the preſent Archbiſhop might have remained at Coventry.

But ſpeak out malevolence, ſpeak envy, diſappointment, and ill-nature. What in the name of goodneſs could be Sir Jeffery Amherſt's objection to Lord Botetourt? Was it becauſe he is a nobleman? Becauſe he has gone to the chapel at St. James's, and has carried the ſword of ſtate before his King? Becauſe he never has inſulted majeſty, but has always behaved himſelf as a dutiful and loyal ſubject, and reſpectfully to his Sovereign? Are theſe the weighty motives for objecting to his ſucceſſion? Or is it ſtill a greater crime to be poor? And do theſe make it an *affront* not an *injury*? Forbid it heaven! Forbid it Sir Jeffery Amherſt's better genius! What would you have had Lucius? Would you have wiſhed to have had the naming of Jeffery's ſucceſſor? What a pity you had not! I declare you deſerved it! How could my Lord H——h dare to recommend without your permiſſion!

*Demands*, you ſay, are unfit to be uſed from ſubjects requeſting of the crown. Indeed, Lucius, you are right; but many ſubjects now-a-days forget that they are ſo! and call them by what name you pleaſe, I acknowledge theſe articles of accommodation ſent to the Duke of Grafton by Sir Jeffery Amherſt, or ſaid to be ſent, anſwer exactly to the ideas I have of *demands*, and pretty peremptory ones too.

It is ſtrange, Lucius, that you cannot write one line without abuſe. Had you made your remarks upon the Duke of Grafton's anſwer to the firſt article without abuſing his Grace, it would have been genteel; but the fourrilous language you uſe, even when your arguments are juſt, proves that you are equally unacquainted with the gentleman, and ſenſe of honour. I believe it is well known, that no commander in chief ever made leſs during a long war than Sir Jeffery Amherſt did: And I am very ſorry indeed that want of fortune, the conſequence of honeſty and integrity, ſhould ever be aſſigned as a reaſon to refuſe honours to thoſe who deſerve them.—The honours of this country, and its treaſures to ſupport them, have often been laviſhed on many who deſerved them leſs than the conqueror of America. This I think was the only exceptionable article from the Duke of Grafton. I hope it is not true.

Whatever delicate feelings you, Mr. Lucius, may have, I know not; but I am of opinion, that ſinecure places, non-reſident governments, and penſions are in fact the ſame, though different in names;—Nay, the worſt of the whole appears to me a non-reſident governor. The very word implies a neceſſity of doing ſomething; in fact he does nothing; he therefore is paid for what he does not, though it is his duty to do it. In ſhort he is paid for neglect of duty; but becauſe our language has not annexed the word penſion to ſuch neglect, it does not grate his ears. And, after all, what was Sir J. A——ſt but a penſioner on the colony of Virginia? He did nothing for it, and was paid. Our idea of a penſion is a reward granted for paſt ſervices, ſo was his—ſuch as you Lucius, ſuch tools of oppoſition, ſuch ſtarv incendiaries, venal mercenary wretches are glad to receive rewards of your labours infinitely leſs honourable than either place or penſion.

The Duke of Grafton's other anſwers were unexceptionable. As to the regiments being given away, I did not know it, therefore I am excuſable.

And now, Mr. Lucius, I'll tell you a ſecret. Your ſuppoſing my letter to come from my Lord H——h, in my opinion, did credit to the performance, and honour to me; but in juſtice to him I muſt declare, that I am not, know not, never ſaw, nor never ſpoke to the Earl of H——h in my life—but juſt, as formerly.

CLEOFAS.

*To the Earl of* ——

MY LORD,

IT is indifferent to the public, whether the letters ſigned Cleofas, are written by your Lordſhip, or under your immediate direction. Whoever commits this humble begging language to paper, we know to a certainty the perſon by whom it is held. We know the ſuppliant ſtile your Lordſhip has condeſcended to adopt at routes, at tea tables, and in banker's ſhops. But although you have changed your tone, I am bound in honour not to give you quarter. You have offended heinouſly againſt your country, and public juſtice demands an example for the welfare of mankind.

I foreſaw Cleofas would ſoon be diſcovered. It ſeems the poor gentleman never ſaw, nor ſpoke to your Lordſhip in his life, *but juſt as formerly*. The ſaying is a good one.

You ſay your character is above the reach of malice. True, my Lord, you have fixed that reproach upon your character, to which malice can add nothing. You ſay it will be reſpected, when ſuch peſts of ſociety as I am, are no more. I agree with you that it is very little reſpected at *preſent*, and I believe I may unluckily have been the ſpoil of good company; but I doubt whether *my* death, or even your own, will reſtore you to your good fame. Your peace of mind is gone for ever.

After the particulars quoted by Cleofas, it looks like trifling with the public, to confeſs that his accounts were collected in a coffee houſe, and that he will neither anſwer for facts nor be directed by dates. Theſe are evaſions which I ſcorn to imitate. My authority is indiſputable;—I have ſtated facts with preciſion, and marked the dates, by which I ſhall invariably abide, yet Cleofas (ſhas your Lordſhip) ſays he has good ground *to believe* that the government was not given away four days before Sir Jeffery Amherſt was appriſed of it;—he *believes* indeed that it was previouſly applied for, and that Lord Botetourt had a conditional promiſe of it. Theſe, it ſeems are the articles of his creed; but, as they are not points of religious faith, to which there might be ſome merit in ſacrificing our underſtanding, I preſume the public is not obliged to conform to them. My queſtions were put ſtrictly to points of fact and time, and have not yet been anſwered. Places, I doubt not, are often applied for and promiſed before they are vacant; but I did not expect to hear ſo indecent a caſe ſuppoſed and urged by a man in your Lordſhip's ſtation, as that the ſee of Canterbury was promiſed to another, before the death of a late pious and truly reverend incumbent.

You ſay that government was ready to make Sir Jeffery Amherſt any recompence: yet, excepting a grant of land in a wilderneſs, every one of his requeſts were flatly denied.

You aſk if there was any harm in this, or any fault in that—What is this but ſtyling *paſſive*, in the very language of miſery and deſpair? It neither ſuits the ſpirit, which can do no wrong with firmneſs, nor that purity of innocence, which is conſcious of having done right. If the neceſſity of ſending over a Governor to Virginia had really exiſted, and if your Lordſhip had thought proper to take an earlier opportunity of ſtating that neceſſity to Sir Jeffery Amherſt.—If you had previouſly appriſed him of the deſign of giving him a ſucceſſor, and if, in conformity to ſuch declaration [a man of buſineſs, of judgment, or activity, had been fixed, you ſurely would not have paid too great an attention to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, and you would have prevented every poſſible appearance of an intention to affront him. As to the pecuniary injury, I will venture to ſay, there is not a man breathing who would have been more eaſily ſatisfied in that reſpect than Sir Jeffery Amherſt.—Compare this ſuppoſition with your real proceedings towards him, and though you cannot bluſh, I am ſure you will be ſilent.

Your queſtion in favour of Lord Botetourt amounts to nothing. It is not that he is a bad man,

or an undutiful subject. But he is a trifling character, and ruined in his fortunes. Poverty of itself is certainly not a crime. Yet the prodigality, which squanders a fair estate, is in the first instance dishonourable;—in the next it leads to every species of meanness and dependance, and, when it aims at a recovery, at the expence of better men, becomes highly criminal. Will your Lordship, can you, with a steady countenance, affirm, that it was the *necessity* of state and not his own, which sent him to Virginia?

Your Lordship may give what name you think proper to the requests proposed by Sir Jeffery Amherst. *He* was desired to *specify* them to the Duke of Grafton, and they were refused. It is true, he did not confine himself to the idea of a bare equivalent for the pecuniary value of his government. A generous mind, offended by an insult equally signal and unprovoked, looks back to services long neglected, and, with justice, unites the claim arising from services to the insult, which of *right* demands a signal reparation.

As you seem, in the Duke of Grafton's answer to the first article, to feel and acknowledge your weakness, I shall not press you further upon it.

The pensions given by the crown have been so scandalously prostituted, that a man of any nicety might well be forgiven, if he wished not to have the title of pensioner added to his name. But I shall not descend to a dispute about words. I speak to things. If, instead of the government of Virginia, his late Majesty, on the surrender of Louisbourg, had thought proper to give Sir J. A. a pension, and if this had been the declared motive of giving it, he might have accepted it without scruple, and held it with honour. Instances of pensions so bestowed are not very frequent. Sir Edward Hawke is one. How widely different is the case in question? I will not pretend to do justice to this good man's delicacy and sense of honour; but I can easily conceive how a man of common spirit must be affected, when a place which he possessed on the most honourable terms, is taken from him, without even the decency due to a gentleman;—when he sees it given to a needy court dependant, and when the only reparation offered him, is to enroll him in the list of pensioners, among whom an honest man would blush to see his name. If you had not been in such haste to correct the blunders of Mr. Pitt's administration, I think your insignificant friend might have appeared in that list without any disgrace to himself, and his distresses might have done credit to the humanity of your Lordship's recommendation.

You did not know the 15th regiment was given to Colonel Hotham.—Yet your assertion was direct. For shame, my Lord, have done with these evasions. Poor P—n—l hangs his head in perfect modesty, and even your *fidus Achates*, your unfortunate B—ng—n disowns you.

I shall conclude with hinting to you (in a way which you alone will understand) that there is a part of my behaviour, for which you owe me some acknowledgement. I know the ostensible defence you have given to the public differs widely from the real one intrusted privately to your friends. You are sensible that the most distant insinuation of what that defence is would ruin you at once. But I am a man of honour, and will neither take advantage of your imprudence, nor of the difficulty of your situation.

LUCIUS.

*Plerisque moris est, prolato rerum ordine, in aliquem laetum a quo plausibilem locum quam maxime possint abiliter excurrere.* QUINTILIAN.

*To the Earl of H——.*

My Lord,

YOUR change of title makes no alteration in the merits of your cause. You argued as well, and were full as honest a man under the character of Cleophas as you are under that of Scrutator. The task of following falsehood through a labyrinth of nonsense is, I confess, much heavier than I expected. You have a way with you, my lord, that blunts the edge of attention, and sets all argument at defiance. But I hold myself engaged to the public, whose cause is united to that of Sir Jeffery Amherst. The people of this country feel as they ought to do, the treatment of a man who has served them well; the time may come, my lord, when you in your turn may feel the effect of their resentment.

You set out with asserting, that the crown has an indisputable power of dismissing its officers without assigning a cause.—Not quite indisputable my lord; for I have heard of addresses from parliament, to know who advised the dismission of particular officers. I have heard of impeachments attending the wanton exertion of the prerogative, and you perhaps may live to hear of them likewise.

Another assertion of the same sort has been thrown out by your emissaries, and now gravely maintained by your Lordship, viz. that the promise conveyed to Sir Jeffery Amherst, by Mr. Pitt, was in itself an absurdity, and that no succeeding minister is bound to make good an engagement entered into by his predecessor in office. I shall leave my Lord Privy Seal to explain to you the motives on which Mr. Pitt acted. The promise arose from his own motive, and if he has not spirit enough to maintain it, he deserves the contempt with which you treat him. In the mean time, I shall presume that a Lieutenant-Governor was then thought as *efficient* an officer as a Governor, and that this post was bestowed on Sir Jeffery Amherst, not as the salary of future duties, but as the reward of services already performed. In the second part of your assertion, you wilfully confound the general measures of government with the particular promise of a —— made to an individual. Even ministers, my Lord, might, without any injury to their characters, preserve the faith and integrity of their offices. But whatever latitude they claim for themselves, the honour of a —— ought to be sacred, even to his successor. The proposition that ministers are not bound by the engagements of their predecessors, if taken generally, is false. There is no breach of public faith, which may not be justified on such a principle. Treaties at this rate may be violated without national dishonour, and the most solemn assertions from the throne, contradicted without reserve. You forget that you are mixing the permanent dignity of the crown, with the fluctuating views and interests of its servants. Yet I shall now allow you more my Lord, than I believe you expect. I shall admit, without hesitation, that the promise made to Sir Jeffery Amherst, could not be so absolute, not to be revokable in case of urgent necessity. If such a case had been stated, and demonstrated to Sir Jeffery Amherst, he would not have staid to be solicited. He would either have gone himself, or cheerfully resigned his government to his Majesty's disposal. The question turns then upon the degree of that necessity. Make it evident to the public, and I shall then only complain that you have done a right thing in a manner the most indecent and absurd. You will remember, my Lord, how much the issue of this question depends upon Lord Botetourt's character, for the public will not easily be persuaded that a conjunction which did not rise above the level of Lord Botetourt's abilities, could be difficult, urgent or important.

You say, the facts on which you reason, *are universally admitted*.—A *gratis dictum*, which I flatly deny. If, instead of wandering into wild declamations, you had found it convenient to solve my questions strictly, we should have joined issue upon our facts, and the point would long since have been determined. Permit me to refresh your memory with some of them once more.

I. Was not lord Botetourt absolutely appointed on the 31st of July?

II. Was it mentioned in any shape to Sir J. A. before the 4th of August?

III. Was it not then mentioned as a measure in contemplation only?

IV. Did not lord Botetourt kiss hands next morning, that is Friday the 5th instant?

V. Did not Sir J. A.'s opinion in council defeat an American scheme, formed by lord B——n and you, and is not this the true cause of your rancour against him?

It is unworthy the character of a gentleman to endeavour to amuse the public with idle declamations, while such questions as these remain unanswered, LUCIUS.

[*To be continued.*]

*From a late* WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

*To Thomas Touchit, Esquire.*

WHEN I consider how very unpopular Mr. George Grenville was universally considered during the time of his administration, it surprizes me extremely to find that any real well-wisher to the kingdom can possibly support his measures. Yet such is the strange perverseness of the times, that though his coercive laws on America are condemned by every dispassionate Englishman, there are many who still think it necessary to support these laws from an absurd imagination that the authority of the Mother-Country must be inevitably lessened, unless she consents to support an actual injustice. Let us reflect a moment upon the nature of this public infatuation; an injudicious minister makes a preposterous, or a tyrannical law, to oppress a large part of our fellow subjects, and tells us that our honour is absolutely engaged to force this law upon three millions of people, who have every whit as much title to Liberty as ourselves. Well, notwithstanding the evident incongruity of this reasoning, and notwithstanding we are convinced in our hearts that the law which we are thus called upon to countenance, is no less impolitic than inequitable, we immediately give our assistance to the very minister we disapprove, and though we hunt him out of office for his incapacity, we think ourselves indispensibly obliged to pursue his unaccountable system of politics: we think that we are compelled by honour to take the part of injustice, and imagine that our glory renders it requisite for us beyond contradiction, to violate every principle of humanity.

That we have the *power* to force the Americans into slavery I readily admit, but who can take upon him to assert that we have the *right*? It does not follow because we are *formidable* that we should be *unjust*, nor is it consistent with our credit as lovers of *liberty*, that we should tread a brave, and a generous part of our fellow subjects into *slaves*; by acting in this manner we become the actual tools of Government, and are in reality doing the dirtiest of all work for a minister, at the moment we think ourselves supporting the necessary lustre of our reputation.

A number of Politicians have proposed various manners of removing the unhappy differences at present subsisting between the Mother Country and her Colonies; but the readiest way of reducing the Americans into temper is to give them no reasonable cause of complaint. People who groan under the hand of oppression *will* complain, and if they have any ideas of freedom, they will not tamely submit to injustice. Let the Mother Country, therefore, shew some marks of her paternal affection, if she wishes to receive a willing obedience from her American children: O, but it will be asked, must the Mother-Country be the first to make concessions? Must she stoop to an obstinate people whom she is able to overpower by her force? To this I answer that there is more meanness in doing wrong than in acting justly; and if the Americans have been injured they ought to be *redressed*. Should our *redress*, at any period hereafter, excite them to the presumption of disobeying our *just* authority, we shall have it in our power to punish them; but till they disobey those laws which we have an *equitable* right to establish for their government, don't let us think of chastising them. 'Tis not the authority of the British nation they resist, but the impolitic, the illegal measure of an injudicious minister, whom we ourselves hold in general disestimation: this minister has oppressed them, don't let us countenance oppression; this minister has laboured to enslave three millions of freeborn Englishmen, don't let us destroy them for being unfortunate: nor thro' a mistaken principle of honour, sacrifice every dictate of justice, and every tie of humanity. Let us not be offended with our fellow subjects for maintaining the cause of universal freedom, and resisting the tyrannical attempts of an arbitrary administration. We have no *right* to do *wrong*, we have no right to take away any man's property against his *own* consent, and if the precedent should once be established, it will prove the destruction of our constitution. The argument of *power* is a dreadful one; the same force that enables us to plunder America, may lead us to plunder Ireland and Scotland; when we have done this, England will have nobody to conquer but herself; the strongest County will then claim the sovereignty, and like the Dragon's teeth we shall fight each other to death. God send us wisdom and moderation; the present hour is indeed a critical one, and no measures should be adopted but what are fully warranted by JUSTICE and HUMANITY.

*From the* BOSTON GAZETTE *of Oct.* 10.

Circular (No.—) *Whitehall, May the 14th, 1768.*

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's customs in America, having represented that their officers met with great obstructions, and are deterred from exerting themselves in the execution of their duty; I have it in command from his Majesty to signify to you his pleasure, that you do give them all the assistance and support in your power, in the discharge of their respective offices, and in carrying the laws of trade and revenue into due execution.

I am, with great truth and regard,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Governor ——

(No.—) Circular. *Whitehall, July 11, 1768.*

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's customs in North-America having made farther complaints of obstructions they and their officers meet with in the execution of their duty; I am commanded by his Majesty to repeat to you, that it is his royal pleasure, that you do use your most strenuous efforts, and exert yourself in the most effectual manner, for the support of the Commissioners of the Customs, and to enable them to discharge the duty of their respective offices, and carry the laws of trade and revenue into due execution.

I am, with great truth and regard,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Governor ——

*Oct.* 24. Last Wednesday forenoon it was said the high sheriff of the county of Suffolk had orders to clear the province manufactory-house in the town of Boston, for a number of years superintended by Mr. John Brown, in behalf of a certain company, and lately on his own account. Mr. Brown being informed the order was to be put into execution that day, detained some persons to serve as evidences of the transactions. About two o'clock the sheriff came, attended by the Lieutenant-Governor, and approaching the hall window, out of which the people leaned to receive them, the sheriff said he was sent, by the authority of the province, to demand possession of that house, and to require Mr. Brown to clear it forthwith, for the reception of his Majesty's troops; and observed that he had brought his Honour along with him, that his advice might have the more weight in moving Mr. Brown to resign the house quietly.—Mr. Brown questioned the sheriff with respect to his warrant, which he said was an order from the Governor, founded on a resolve of Council, whereby the Governor was impowered to clear the house.—Mr. Brown said he never had any lawful warning to leave the house, and did not look upon the power of the Governor and Council sufficient to dispossess him, and finally told him, that he would not surrender his possession to any, till required by the General Court, under whom he held, or was obliged thereto by the laws of the province, or compelled by force. His Honour replied, that Mr. Brown was a tenant at will of the province, that the Governor and Council were the remaining authority of the province, which he looked upon sufficient to warrant the proceedings; observed that Mr. Brown must be very ill advised to think of withstanding that authority, and wished him to consider better than to involve himself in consequences so disagreeable as must attend his refusal. Mr. Brown to this returned, that his council were of the ablest in the province, and he should adhere to their advice, be the consequences what they would. The sheriff then left the window and walked up the eastermost stairs, rapped moderately at the door, and no body answering, soon returned, and acquainted Mr. Brown he had done enough for the whole in the steps taken with him.—The sheriff in his return took out and read a paper to Mr. Brown, containing, as he said, a transcript of a minute of Council, and instructions from the Governor, to clear the factory forthwith. Mr. Brown first requested, and afterwards demanded a copy of his order, which he refused, referring him to the secretary's office, where after divers applications he was there first put off and then finally denied.

Mr. Brown still retaining apprehensions of violent measures, kept his doors and windows shut, and suffered none to enter without caution; this caused the men working in the cellar to keep one of the lower sashes moveable to pass from the cellar to the yard. Thursday in the forenoon the sheriff with another gentleman were seen reconnoitering, and between twelve and one o'clock the sheriff came to the east end of the factory, where was the window aforementioned, at which one of the weavers had just gone out; the young man seeing the sheriff approach the window, turned hastily to prevent his entering, but notwithstanding his efforts to that purpose, the sheriff entered the window, sword in hand. Mr. Brown, then at some distance in the cellar, hearing the scuffle, hastened to the window, but a loom intervening, the sheriff had fully forced entry before Mr. Brown could oppose him; a small scuffle happened between them, in which neither party received much hurt, two of the sheriff's deputies and a servant following; one of whom was soon after sent to the officer of the picket with a written order to come with his guard to the factory immediately. On his arrival the sheriff ordered him to place centinels at each door, two or more at the gate, and ten in the cellar; then read him a paper giving him full possession of the yard, charging him to let any one come out of the house, but none to go in: Finding the people gather fast about the gate, orders were issued for another company, the posting of which gave the compleat idea of a formal blockade. Friday morning bread and water were denied, and no person allowed to speak to them for several hours; the sick were denied the visits of their physicians, and Doctor Church's apprentice pretty roughly used in attempting to convey them medicines.

Some gentlemen deploring the imminent ruin of their country, and fearing some ill consequence from the resentment of the people, who had been insulted by the guards, &c. kept with them to moderate their temper; while others laid before the members of his Majesty's Council the distress and danger they conceived the people subjected to by these unprecedented actions. The Council assembled, and after some deliberation waited on his Excellency, and signified that their advice to clear the factory, intended no more than to clear it by law. His Excellency said it appeared to him to impower him to clear it as he most conveniently could; however, it seems the consequence of this meeting was, a recall of the troops about seven o'clock that evening, leaving only a small guard in the cellar and one or two at the window.

Thus this extraordinary affair, which has been made the subject of so much conversation in town, at present rests.

## New Advertisements.

### To be Sold,

*And may be entered upon immediately;*

A PLANTATION in Christ-Church parish, containing 837 acres, formerly belonging to John Daniel; it is exceeding good land and well timbered, has several thousand cords of oak and hickory fire-wood on it, is not more than six miles from Charles-Town, and very convenient to several good landings: The market might be attended to great advantage, and a handy boat, with proper management, may, with ease, make a trip every day to town with wood: There is very good clay for brick-making on it, and a brick yard already settled, with a reservoir of water for swimming the cattle that tread the clay; a great quantity of wood for burning brick and lime very near the brick-field; also a small dwelling house, kitchen, and other out-houses, a good barn and corn-house, and every convenient building needful on a plantation.

One, two, or three years credit will be given, with interest and approved security.

JOHN ROSE.

## ARTHUR DOWNES,

WATCH-MAKER,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends and Customers in particular, That he is removed from the Bay to the South corner of Broad-street, opposite to Mess. Wilson, Coram, Wayne, & Company's store; where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

A great variety of SILVERSMITH and JEWELLERY GOODS, lately imported, to be disposed of very reasonably.

N. B. Lost or mislaid, a silver-capt and jewelled WATCH, marked ARTHUR DOWNES. Any person that will bring the same to the above shop, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward.

## JOHN BENFIELD,

INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE CONTINUES TO FOLLOW THE

**Brokerage Business,**

Particularly that for INSURANCE.

HIS office is kept at his house in Tradd street, opposite to Mess. Mansell, Corbett, & Roberts: Where he has for sale, Rum of all sorts—Madera Wine—Arrack—Gin—Cherry Bounce, and sundry other LIQUORS—kegs of Water Bread—Loaf and Muscovado Sugar—Raisins of the sun, at 3/9 per pound, taking 6 lb. or upwards—fine Salt, of a remarkable good quality—Corks—one and two gallon Jugs—Myrtle-Wax and Tallow CANDLES of all sorts.—With which, Merchants, and others, may be supplied in any quantity, and at the most reasonable prices. tf.

THE sale of the Scooner PITT, &c. belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Richardson, deceased, is put off to THURSDAY next, the 15th instant.

CHARLES-TOWN, *December* 8.

NO Writs having been issued for calling a new Assembly, since the Dissolution of the last; the Circuit-Court Act not having been confirmed at Home; and the North-Carolina Regulators having drove a Gang of Villains back from their Country into this, we hear, are Matters that give fresh Uneasiness to the Inhabitants of our Back Settlements; the Consequences whereof we cannot pretend to tell.

Letters from North-Carolina, dated the 1st Instant, advise, that the House of Assembly of that Province were divided, whether to take Notice of the circular Letters (supposed to be the Occasion of the sudden Dissolution of our Assembly) before they should proceed on other Business, or after they had completed it: It having been intimated, that an immediate Dissolution must be the Consequence.

We hear, that the Honourable American Board of Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in Boston, are determined not to recede one Tittle from carrying all their Powers into Execution: So that we must not be surprized, should we see another Attempt ordered to be made, to oblige all the coasting Scooners of this Province, that go over the Bar, to enter and clear at the Offices.

The Lady of his Excellency Governor Tryon, was safely delivered of a Son, the 28th past, at Brunswick.

A Spanish Sloop from Campeachy for St. Domingo, Joachim De Azcona, is put into Cape-Fear, for Water, and to stop a Leak.

Three of the coasting Scooners that were blown off, in the Gale of the 19th past, are safe; the last of them, belonging to the Hon. John Drayton, Esq; having put into Cape-Fear: One is supposed to be lost, which sailed that Morning for George-Town; where the Thoroughgood, George Brown, Master, of and for this Port, from St. Augustine, (that was also missing) is put in.

Since the 1st of October, there has been imported here, 31,859 Bushels of Salt, 964 Tons of Coal, and only 277 Hogsheads of Rum.

Barrels of RICE exported from CHARLES-TOWN, since the 28th of October 1768.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Antigua, | 3[illegible]3 | Jamaica, | 201 |
| St. Augustine, | 83 | London, | 2457 |
| Boston, | 183 | Lisbon, | 2903 |
| Barbados, | 166 | Martinique, | 77 |
| Cowes, | 679 | New-York, | 14 |
| Gosport, | 1421 | Philadelphia, | 236 |
| Grenada, | 69 | Providence, | 16 |

Total 8,708 Barrels.

The Brigantine Hero, Charles Chadwick, Master, from New-York, is arrived at George-Town.

[The Continuation of the JOURNAL of Occurrences in Boston, to the last Day of October, will be in our next; which informs us, *That the Encampment on the Common broke up, and the Soldiery retired into Winter-Quarters in the Town, the 30th of October; and that Libels were registered the Evening of the 29th, against twenty-one Merchants, &c. for Breach of the late Revenue Acts, for upwards of £. 100,000 Sterling.*—N. B. *Such Information is not to be expected from the* MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.]

[*We have received Copies of the Speech of his Excellency Governor Tryon, delivered to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at Newbern, the 7th ult. &c. but they came too late to be inserted in this Day's Gazette.*]

# Marine List.

| Dec. | Arrivals at Charles-Town | From |
|---|---|---|
| 2d. | Snow Char. Sally, John Milne, | Briſtol |
| 3d. | Brigt. Betſey, Robt. Patterſon, | Philadelphia |
| 4th. | Ship Patient Mary, Wm. Singleton, | Barbados |
| | Snow Haughton, Rich. Godſhall, | Figuera |
| 5th. | Ship Hopewell, Wm. Robinſon, | Cork |
| | Brigt. Minerva, Edward Moriſon, | Jamaica |
| | Brigt. Nancy, John Jackſon, | Antigua |
| 6th. | Brigt. George, Wm. Olive, | Oporto |
| | Brig D. of Athol, R. Grindlay, | Borrowſtounneſs |
| | Brigt. Carolina Society, Cle. Conyers, | Briſtol |
| | Sloop Joſiah's Reſcue, J. Whitewright, | St. Martin's |
| | Sloop Dove, George Luſher, | Sal Tortuga |

| Dec. | Sailed, | For |
|---|---|---|
| 3d. | Schooner Betſey, Hen. Rogers, | St. Auguſtine |
| 4th. | Sloop Hayes, Richard Wilſon, | Grenada |
| 6th. | Sloop Mary, Benj. Hutchings, | Antigua |
| | Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry, | Martinique |
| 8th. | Ship Betſey & Polly, James Bailey, | Goſport |
| | Brigt. Jenny, Robert Eſon, | Liſbon |
| | Schooner Polly, Jer. Newton, | Providence |
| | Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill, | Georgia |
| | Sloop Wm. & Mary, William Proctor, | Boſton |
| | Sloop Induſtry, Edward Allen, | St. Auguſtine |

Remain windbound or cleared, *For*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Sally & Betſey, Fra. Stanfell, | Goſport |
| Sloop Altitude, John Rains, | Tortola |

Way ſail (or be loaded) this week. *For*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Carolina Packet, Wm. White, | London |
| Ship Beaufain, Daniel Curling, | London |
| Ship Kingſton, Benj. Thompſon, | Goſport |
| Ship Yeamans, John Harbiſon, | Cadiz |
| Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zach. Norman, | Liſbon |
| Ship Mary, James Gordon, | London |
| Ship Brice, John Muir, | Cowes |
| Ship Planter's Adventure, Miles Lowley, | London |
| Ship William, Samuel Chace, | Jamaica |
| Ship Betſey Ford, Henry Carter, | Barbados |
| Ship Wm. & Eliz. David Young, | Antigua |
| Snow Phœbe, Robert Elliott, | Grenada |
| Snow Peacock, Davis Hewſon, | Cowes |
| Billander Africa, Rich. Watts, jun. | Oporto |
| Brigt. Lydia, John Haywood, | London |
| Brigt. Carolina, Hugh Stephenſon, | Oporto |
| Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn, | New-York |
| Sloop Adventure, Geo. Champlin, | Dominica |
| Sloop Tho. & Anth. Sol. Gibbs, | St. Kitts |

Entered out, beſides the above. *For*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Roſe-Iſland, Rich. Brewer, | Cowes |
| Ship Blaze-Caſtle, John Smith, | Briſtol |
| Ship Qu. Charlotte, Jn. Chamberlin, | London |
| Ship Union, Anthony Hooper, | Cowes |
| Ship Avon, Alex. Urquhart, | Liſbon |
| Ship Hanibal, Joſ. Puddicombe, | Oporto |
| Ship Indian King, Richard Baker, | Cowes |
| Ship St. George, Col M'Alpine, | Jamaica |
| Ship Heart of Oak, Henry Guan, | London |
| Snow Kinnoul, Alex. Alexander, | Cowes |
| Snow Char. Sally, John Milne, | Briſtol |
| Snow Haughton, Rich Godſhall, | Figuera |
| Brigt. Eltham, Geo. Phillips, | Oporto |
| Brigt. George, Wm. Olive, | Oporto |
| Schooner Mary-Ann, Tho. Ellis, | Providence |

Other Veſſels in Port.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Nanny, David Perry, | Liſbon |
| Ship Providence, Rich. Linthorne, | Oporto |
| Ship Charles-Town, Tho. Morriſon, | Cowes |
| Ship Hope, Roger Hooper, | Cowes |
| Ship Fair American, John Mirſhal, | |
| Ship John & Betſey, Edward Pike, | |
| Ship Charlotte, Patrick Campbell, | |
| Ship Wolfe, John Pitt, | |
| Ship Charm. Betſey, Gideon Duncan, | |
| Ship Friendſhip, James Cowan, | |
| Snow Douro, George Addis, | Oporto |
| Brigt. Induſtry, Tho. Spence, | |
| Brigt. Philadelphia Packet, | |
| Brig. Pr. Frederick, James Watt, | |
| Brigt. Greenock, John Deniſton, | Briſtol |
| Brigt. Recovery, Tho. Jarrard, | |
| Brigt. Polly, William Taggart, | |
| Schooner Patty, Paul Preſton, | |
| Sloop Suſanna, Aſa Browe, | |
| Sloop Franc's, James Seymour, | |
| Sloop Sally, William Place, | |
| Sloop Fox, Eliſha Hinman, | Surenham |
| Sloop Belarius, Benj Peniſton, | |

Arrivals from this Port. At

| | |
|---|---|
| *Brigt. Smyth, John Moncrieff,* | *Oporto* |

Inward Entries at *Brunſwic, in N. Carolina, from Nov. 12th to Dec. 1ſt.* From

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 14. | Sloop Elizabeth, James Fowler, | N. York |
| 18. | Sloop Dobbs, Eleazer Callender, | Boſton |
| | Schooner Bedford, Rob. Binney, | R. Iſland |
| 21. | Brig Peace & Plenty, Joſi Loring, | London |
| 22. | Brig Darlington, J. Read, | Southampton, |
| 23. | Brig Mercury, John Breen, | St. Kitts |

Cleared out, at the ſame Port. For

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 17. | Sloop Content, J. Featherſton, | Barbados |
| 19. | Brig Rebecca, Eliz. Callender, | St. Kitts |
| 25. | Snow Goſport, Alex. Taylor, | Goſport |
| | Snow Peggy, Robt. Pollock, | Falmouth |
| 26. | Snow Francis, John Cray, | Grenada |
| Dec. 1. | Sloop Elizabeth, James Fowler, | New-York |

# New Advertiſements.

THE provincial GRAND ANNIVERSARY and GENERAL COMMUNICATION of the moſt ancient and honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS in South-Carolina, is appointed to be holden in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 27th day of December next, being the Feaſt of ST. JOHN Evangeliſt; when ALL Brethren then in the Province, are deſired to aſſemble at NINE in the Morning, in the Lodge-Room at Mr. Dillon's, in order to proceed to Church, and on the other buſineſs of the day.

TICKETS, without which none can be admitted, may be had by applying to any of the Stewards of the Grand Lodge, viz. Mr Alexander Michie, John Dering, Eſq; Mr. Bryan Cape, Mr. Peter Valton, Mr. Iſaac Motte, and Mr. Philip Tidyman.

In the Provincial Grand Lodge, November the 21ſt. 5768,

*By the Grand Maſter's Command,*
ROBERT WELLS, G. Secr.

TO BE SOLD,
For firſt COST and CHARGES.
A ſingle HARPSICHORD
almoſt new. Enquire of the Printer.

WASTE PAPER to be ſold, at the Printing-Office, in Broad-Street.

# Charles-Town Price Current

Of South-Carolina Produce and Manufacture.

*By the Hundred Weight.*

| | |
|---|---|
| RICE, | 62s. |
| Turpentine, | 15s. |
| Rozin, | none |
| Flour, | 4 l. to 4 l. 5s |
| Hemp, 7l. *beſides the bounty* | |
| Flax, $1 *beſides the bounty.* | |
| Ship Bread, | 5 l |
| Saſſafras, | 20s |

*By the Barrel.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pitch, | 50s |
| Tar, Com. | 40 to 45s |
| Tar, Green, | 70s |
| Pork, | 14 l |
| Beef, | 6 l 10 |

*By the Pound.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Deer-Skins, | 14 to 15s |
| Ditto in the Hair, | 7s. 6d |
| Beaver Skins, | 20 to 25s |
| Indico. Flora, | none |
| Indico. Beſt Purple | 25 to |
| Indico. Copper, | 26s. |
| Indico. 2d Sort, | 20s. |
| Indico. 3d Sort, | 15s. |
| Pink & Snake Root, | 5s. |
| Myrtle wax, | 5s |
| Bees Wax, | 6s |
| Butter, | 3s. 6d |
| Hogs Lard, | none |
| Tallow, | 3s 6d |
| Single ref. Su. | 4s. 6d |

*By the Buſhel.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Corn, | 10s |
| Black-eyed Peaſe, | 12s. 6d |
| Red Ditto, | 10s |
| Potatoes, | 7s. 6 |
| Ruff Rice, | 10s |
| Ground Nuts, | 15s |
| Oats, | 10s |
| Lime, | 2s |

*By the Thouſand Weight.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn Blades, | 10 l. |
| Hay, | 7l |

*By the Box,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Soap, | 2 to 4 s. lb |
| Dipt Tal. Candles, | 4 s. 6 |
| Mould ditto, | 5s |
| Myrtle Wax ditto, | 6s |

*By the Thouſand.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shingles, | 4 to 5 l. |
| Bricks, | 6 l 10 to 7 l. |
| Staves. W. oak pipe, | 45l to 48 |
| Staves. Ditto Hhd. | 25l to 28 |
| Staves. Ditto Bar. | 15 l to 18 |
| Staves. R. oak hhd. | 15l to 18 |

*By the Hundred Feet,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine ½ Inch Boards, | |
| Pine ½ Inch, | 40s |
| Pine Inch, | 40s |
| Pine Featheredge, | 35s |
| Pine Inch and ½, | 50s |
| Pine Inch & an ½, | |
| Pine Inch & ½ | |
| Pine 2 Inch, | 5 l. |
| Scantling & Tim. | |
| Shingling Laths, | 40s |
| Cypreſs ½ Inch, | |
| Cypreſs ¾ Inch, | 60s |
| Cypreſs Inch, | 60s |
| Cypreſs Inch & ½ | 60s |
| Cypreſs Inch & ½ | 70s |
| Cypreſs 2 Inch, | |
| Scantling & Tim. | |

*By the Barrel.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Doub'e Beer, | none |
| Table ditto | none |
| Small ditto, | none |

*By the Hundred.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Planſtr. Laths, 4os. p. M. | |
| Reeds, | 20 to 25s |

*By the Hogſhead.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rum, | 14s. |

*By the Cord.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Oak Bark, | 10 l |
| Firewood, | 5 l |

# Advertiſements.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

IS framing a very long WHARF or KEY at the North End of the Town, between 8 and 900 Feet in Length (from North to South) on the River, at the End whereof any Ships that comes over the Bar may lie, from one End to the other, fully loaded, and hawl off at any Time of Tide; and will be much obliged to Gentlemen *any Way concerned in Veſſels*, for their BALLAST, delivered at ſaid Wharf, where there is every neceſſary Convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt Diſpatch.

N. B. *Ten or a Dozen large Veſſels can be diſcharged together, very readily and conveniently.*

JAMES McCALL,
HAS JUST IMPORTED,

*In the Queen-Charlotte, Chamberling, and the Peacock, Hewſon, from* LONDON; *the Brice, Muir, from* BRISTOL; *and the Polly, Maſon, from* PHILADELPHIA:

A compleat ASSORTMENT of
GOODS:

*Among a variety of other articles are,*

SUPER-FINE Broad Cloths, wiltons, whitneys, bear ſkins, forges, ſagathies, duroys, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, callimancoes, cambletts and damaſks, bed blankets, duffils, and dyed plains, Wilton, Scotch, and liſt carpeting, neweſt faſhion ribbons, gauze, laces, gloves, threads, tapes, needles and pins; hats from 7os. per dozen, to 20l. a piece;—ſhoes from 5s. to 9l. a pair;—hoſe from 3s. 9d. to 7l. a pair;—linens from 3s. 9d. to 45s. per yard;—glaſs, ſtone, earthen and china ware of all ſorts;—iron, tin, pewter, braſs and copper ware;—paints of all ſorts, glaſs of all ſizes, raiſins, currants, almonds, prunes, figs, citron, ſugar plumbs, barley ſugar, orange peel and chips, ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, cinamon, mace, cloves and nutmegs, alſpice, ginger, black pepper, Durham muſtard, table ſalt, Florence oil, French and Spaniſh olives, capers in pint and quart bottles, anchovies, wallnuts, girkins, India mangoes, ſoye, and ketchup;—A great variety of freſh GARDEN SEEDS, PEASE and BEANS,—ſuper-fine FLOUR in half barrels and kegs, Milk and Water BREAD, choice APPLES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BAKER

*HAS juſt imported, in the* Queen Charlotte, *Captain* Chamberling, *from* LONDON:

An Aſſortment of GOODS,

*Conſiſting of the following Articles,*

CROWLEY's beſt BROAD HOES, ſuper-fine faſhionable broad cloths, with ſuitable trimmings;—a very large aſſortment of printed cottons and callicoes, blue and red and white bed patterns;—a large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, garlix, printed linen handkerchers, bohea and hyſon tea, loaf ſugar, with moſt other articles uſually imported, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, formerly occupied by *Mr. Chriſtopher Simpſon.* [28—34]

TO BE SOLD at Vendue,

*On Thurſday the 15th day of December next, at Mr. John Cox's tavern, commonly called Rantowle's Bridge, at Stono;*

ALL the houſhold furniture, horſes, and a chaiſe with ſprings and ſwingle tree to ſit, to draw double or ſeparate, with harneſs compleat, as good as new, belonging to George Mullins.

ALSO, a conſiderable quantity of uſeful furniture belonging to James Richards, which he has no occaſion for, as he is now in a private way of life.—If the above day ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day after.

A QUANTITY of good WHITE PLAINS to be diſpoſed of, in exchange for other goods, or ſold at Nine for One.—BUTTER in firkins from 50 lb. to 100 lb. net, equal to freſh butter, to ſold at 3/8 per lb. by

ATKINS & WESTON.

Who for the laſt time requeſt thoſe who are bond creditors of the late JOHN COOPER, of Stono, deceaſed, to make the ſame known before the firſt of January next, when they are deſired to call for ſuch payment as they then ſhall be enabled to make; thoſe who neglect this notice will be excluded. 6 w.



For LONDON directly,
THE SHIP
PLANTERS ADVENTURE,
MILES LOWLEY Maſter.

FOR Freight of Indico, Skins, or for Paſſage (having good Accommodations) apply to Captain Lowley, or
MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.



For LONDON,
THE SHIP
QUEEN CHARLOTTE
JOHN CHAMBERLING *Maſter,*
*(Having very good accommodations for Paſſengers.)*

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Mr.* ROBERT SMITH at Mr. Maſſey's, in Meeting-ſtreet, or to ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Burn's wharf.



For LONDON,
*(To ſail one of the firſt Ships.)*
The Ship MARY,
Captain JAMES GORDON,

FOR Freight of Indico, Deer-ſkins, or for Paſſage, apply to Captain Gordon, or to
JOHN FORBES, & Comp.



TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient SHOP, Compting Houſe, and Dry Cellars, &c. next door to Meſſrs. Lennox's, in Elliot ſtreet. Enquire of
JOHN McCALL.

A NEGRO WENCH, this country born, that is a good PLAIN COOK, and an exceeding good WASHER and IRONER, to be hired out by the month, quarter or year. Inquire of the Printer.

JOHN BAKER
*Having purchaſed the* STOCK OF GOODS *on hand of* JOHN & WILLIAM BAKER,

A LARGE SUPPLY to which, were lately imported, in Captain *White*, from London, hopes for the cuſtom of his Friends. [28—34]

JOHN CHAMPNEYS,
FOLLOWS THE
Factorage Buſineſs

BY himſelf, and hopes for a continuance of the favours of his friends, as he will endeavour to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him.

He alſo hopes for the continuance of thoſe Gentlemen's cuſtom, who have had their buſineſs done at the wharf, who may depend on the ſame diligence and conſtant attendance, as formerly. [3 m]

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
*By Order of His Honour the Lieu. Governor.*

Notice is hereby given,

TO all perſons having any demands on the PUBLIC of this province, to deliver in accompts of the ſame, upon oath, on or before the 1ſt of *January* next, in order to be laid before the commons houſe of aſſembly.

JACOB MOTTE, *Public-Treaſurer.*

THE Co-partnerſhip of JOHN & WILLIAM BAKER, having expired the 31ſt of Octobr laſt: They intreat thoſe whoſe accompts, &c. will become due to them the firſt of January next, to be punctual in their payments, as they are deſirous of cloſing the concerns of the ſaid copartnerſhip as ſoon as poſſible.

*** The Books, &c. are in the hands of JOHN BAKER. [28—34]

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR,
HAS JUST IMPORTED,

*In the* BEAUFAIN, *Capt.* CURLING, *from* LONDON:

A FRESH ASSORTMENT of the very beſt ſuperfine BROAD CLOTHS, with the beſt of trimmings, ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, ſcarlet and crimſon hair ſhag, alſo green and blue livery ſhag, and all other materials fit for his buſineſs.

His goods are choſen by one of the beſt judges in the DRAPERY WAY, and on the beſt terms; he therefore will ſupply Gentlemen, on any occaſion, cheaper than any one in the province.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, for a plantation on James Iſland:—He muſt be a man that underſtands his buſineſs, and have a good recommendation. Apply to the Printer.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
Six SONATAS,
For the HARPSICHORD or ORGAN;
With an Accompanyment for a VIOLIN,
Compoſed by PETER VALTON,
ORGANIST *of St. Philip's*, CHARLES-TOWN.
*OPERA PRIMA.*

To be printed on a good Paper, and delivered to the Subſcribers ſome time next Spring, if the Plates can be engraved and ſent by that Time; each Subſcriber to pay FOUR POUNDS Currency the Sett, on delivery of the Book.

Thoſe who ſubſcribe for SIX SETS, to have a SEVENTH gratis.

The Subſcribers Names to be printed.

Thoſe who intend to encourage this Work, are requeſted to ſend their Names to the AUTHOR, to Mr. TIMOTHY, or to Mr. WELLS, as ſoon as poſſible.



TO BE SOLD,

*At public Vendue in* GEORGE-TOWN, *on Thurſday the 5th day of January next:*

A PLANTATION conſiſting of three tracts of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on Waccamaw-river; about 7 miles from George Town, either by land or water. The tract on the Neck, runs from the river to the ſea; has ſome good ſea-ſhore land for indico on it, a good new dwelling-houſe with two brick chimneys, and out conveniencies. The other two tracts are ſwamp land, on Iſlands juſt oppoſite to the other tract acroſs the river, containing by eſtimation, about 170 acres, the whole being called 624 acres, as good land as any in the province; late the property of Doct. *Alexander M. Donall*, deceaſed. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may, in the mean time, ſee the title deeds in the hands of Mr. *Thomas Godfrey*, in George Town.

Credit will be given to the 1ſt day of January 1770, with intereſt from the day, and approved ſecurity.

JOSEPH DUBOURDIEU, *V. M.*
*George-Town, Nov. 5th, 1768.*



*St. Thomas's Pariſh, September 29, 1768.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
*INTENDING to remove from the Plantation whereon he now lives, WILL SELL, at public Vendue, at his houſe, on the* THIRD *of* JANUARY *next:*

A CHOICE PARCEL OF
SLAVES;
Moſtly young, and born in this province,
CONSISTING
of a very good cooper, ſawyers, field ſlaves, and handy boys and girls.



ALSO,

THE SAID PLANTATION,
CONTAINING about 450 acres; whereon is a good dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary buildings. Two hundred acres of the above is ſwamp land, and inferior to none in the pariſh; 150 acres whereof is ſtill unclear'd, and well ſtocked with cypreſs. The high land is exceeding good for corn or indico, and reſerves of water might be made, with little trouble.

The conditions are, a twelve-month's credit, with intereſt and ſecurity, if required.

LEWIS MOUZON.

☞ If the above day ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day after.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber,



*(And may be entered on immediately)*

THE pleaſant inland PLANTATION, on the South ſide of Aſhley-River, whereon I lately lived, being only two miles and a quarter from a good landing on ſaid river, and 17 from Charles-Town. It contains 300 acres of good rice, corn and indico land, with a ſmall crop of rice, corn, peaſe and potatoes upon it, (and about 100 buſhels of oats, if the purchaſer chooſes) alſo a large orchard, well ſtock'd with moſt kinds of fruit trees: The improvements upon it are, a good two-ſtory brick houſe of 5 rooms on a floor, with a cellar, and piazzas the whole length on each ſide, ſtore rooms, dairy room, and almoſt every other neceſſary building: There is alſo a good dam of water for making indico. Four or five years credit will be given, if deſired, paying the uſual intereſt. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may treat with me on Aſhley-River. ISAAC LADSON.

ANDREW LORD,
*HAS IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL;

A compleat ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Seaſon, viz.

A GREAT Variety of low-priced purple and dark ground cottons and callicoes, neat bed patterns of different colours, crow-coloured mantuas, quite free from ſpots, with other ſilks, he will ſell lower than the common advance while, blue and green plains, purple half thicks, broad cloths of all colours and prices; German forges, exceeding good claret, Benjamin Kenton's porter in caſks, bottled cyder, Chaſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, London loaf ſugar, both ſingle and double refined, teas of different ſorts, &c. &c.

N. B. A quantity of black leather NEGRO SHOES, at 17s. 6d a pair.

Alſo a quantity of CAMBLETS, proper for wenches gowns, at 6s. 3d. per yard.

WANTED,

AS apprentices to a merchant, one or two youths of ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious characters, and of good reputable families. Enquire of the printer.

*In the* HEART OF OAK, *Captain* GUNN, *from* LONDON, *and the* FAIR AMERICAN, *Capt.* MINSHALL, *from* LIVERPOOL,

# WEBB *and* DOUGHTY,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

A LARGE AND COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT OF

# EUROPEAN GOODS:

THE chief of which being purchased at the MANUFACTORIES, will enable them to sell on as *good Terms* as any Store in CHARLES-TOWN, particularly for CASH.

They hope for a continuance of the Favours of their Friends.

*Amongst a Variety of other Articles, are the following,*

A VERY neat white flowered lutestring, a rich blue and white pink and white flowered ditto, an exceeding good black paduſoy, 3-4th wide lead-colour, blue, lemon and pink lutestrings shot with white, plain green ditto, a few pieces of the newest fashion 3-4th striped silks, India persians, and several pieces of India chintz, bordered; ladies fashionable coloured sattin cloaks & hats, black, blue, and crimson flowered sattins for ladies cloaks and hats, with laces suitable, rich minionet laces, striped and flowered gauze and handkerchers, superfine broad and narrow cloths of the most fashionable colours, with a variety of gold and silver wire and basket buttons, Prussian bindings, &c. German serges, Yorkshire cloths, blue, green and drab-coloured whitneys, scarlet beaver, purple half-thicks, fearnaughts, flannels and kerseys, crimson hair shag, callimancoes and tammies, dove-coloured blue, pink and brown silk and worsted lutestrings for ladies winter wear, half-ell bombazines, worsted dismontees and masquerades, neat and strong for house wenches wear, at 10 *d.* per yard;—a rich compleat sett of enamelled TABLE CHINA, and a compleat sett of very neat blue and white ditto, with a variety of tureens, dishes, plates, bowls of all sizes, breakfast and tea china, well bought Irish sheeting and shirting linens, osnabrugs, tickilenburgh, ravens duck and hessens, 3-4th Russia diaper and buckaback, 6-4th and 8-4th table cloth ditto, napkinning and clouting damask and diaper, diaper and damask table cloths, fine linen and silk handkerchers, French and India romals, and a great choice of other handkerchers, printed cottons and callicoes, very elegant chintz coloured cotton bed patterns, red and white and blue and white ditto, book, flowered and striped muslins, superfine flowered cotton quilting for petticoats, flowered and corded dimities, cotton counterpanes and erminetts, a variety of handsome furniture and cotton checks, bed tick and bunts, Doyleys, 9-4th and 10-4th bed blankets, mattrasses, blue fearnought waistcoats, kersey and duffil great coats, neat ready-made surtouts, compleat setts of cream coloured stone tabble ware, a variety of handsome wine glasses and decanters, jelly and syllabub glasses, cruet frames cut glass and silver tops, flowered tumblers, glass lanthorns and shades, a very neat pair of gilt pediment sconces, dressing glasses, scarlet cloaks and cardinals, black ruffel petticoats, fine chipt hats, boys sattin caps, and white beaver hats, with blue feathers, a variety of Denmark and other newest fashion ribbons, black ivory fans, and very neat coloured ditto, worsted crutch and marking canvas, a large assortment of mens and womens gloves, best London made brocade, ruffel, sattin and callimanco pumps, mens and boys neat shoes and pumps, womens and childrens leather ditto, toed clogs, strong black grain shoes for negroes wear, leather portmantuas, portmantua and caravan trunks, French pickles of all kinds, and Durham mustard, paints and linseed oil, a few mens beaver hats of the newest taste, cutlery of all kinds, several cases of ivory handle knives and forks, FRENCH HORNS complete, violins, silver bases and Roman strings, breeding cages, very neat fowling pieces, two very handsome Turky carpets, Wilton bed side ditto, Oronoko and Rogers best tobacco, Kippen's pigtail, mens very neat silk hose, best four-thread breeches patterns, worsted hose, and hosiery of all kinds, best double and single refined SUGAR, raisins and currants, bohea, and a tub of excellent hyson TEA, just opened; a compleat assortment of carpenters, joiners, coopers, blacksmiths and plantation tools, and all kinds of IRONMONGERY in general; a very elegant trencher bow front STOVE, with fender, &c. complete, a neat column bow ditto, and a dragon bordered ditto, with fender, &c. complete, very neat Chinese mantle Landscapes, elegantly finished and finely painted, different from any thing of the kind ever imported in this province, with Denmark borders, best LONDON CORDAGE, at £. 11 per Ct. weight, and SHIP CHANDLERY of all kinds, with Jamaica, West-India and Northward RUM, Muscovado SUGAR, SALT, BAR IRON, &c. &c.

# MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS,

HAVE IMPORTED,

*In the PLANTERS ADVENTURE, MILES LOWLEY Master, from* LONDON:

## A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS:

The greatest part of which were bought with CASH of the MANUFACTURERS, and will be sold CHEAP, at their Store in TRADD-STREET;

*Amongst which are the following ARTICLES,* viz.

FASHIONABLE superfine broad cloths, low priced narrow cloths, German serges, Bath coating and whitneys, with suitable trimmings, blue, green, white and brown negro cloths, duffil and bed blankets, very cheap striped striped stuffs for negro wenches gowns, London-made Italian riding chairs, chair harnesses, marble slabs, with and without brackets, marble mortars and pestles, Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese, porter in barrels, pier and dressing glasses with drawers, carpets and carpetting, corded dimity, counterpanes, split pease, handsome silk pieces for gentlemens waistcoats, very fashionable in England, table and tea china, in sette and otherwise, womens black ruffel coats, furniture checks, erminets, bed quilts, cotton quilting, mantuas, sattins, lutestrings and other silks, silk hose, scarlet cloaks and cardinals, Irish linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, lawns, muslins, platilloes, princes linen, diaper, damasks, huckaback table cloths, cambrick, bandannoes, romals, India chintz, persians, chip hats, field quilts, flannel, Yorkshire coverlids, long ells, guns, gun rings, corn mills, smoke jacks, shovels, tongs and pokers, grates and fenders, brass-headed dogs, hooks and hinges, carpenters and coopers tools, fashionable gilt buckles, shot and gun powder, gun powder flasks, pease, beans, and sundry garden seeds, earthen ware, Turlington's balsam, Ward's medicines, bird and breeding cages, coffee mills, linseed oil, paints, glue, feathers, nails, wedges, axes, hors, rice sieves and sickles, scythe, quern & grind stones, Scots plaid, bed ticking, Flanders bed ticks, pewter, saine twine, pickles, sweet oil, pigtail tobacco, oil cloth umbrelloes, worsted and yarn hose, livery lace, Norwich crape, sail cloth, brushes, iron pots, tea irons, saute pans, Barcelona handkerchers, buck, doe, and grounded lamb breeches, tin ware, copper sauce pans and tea kettles, osnabrug, Russia drab, hessins, raven duck, currants in jars, raisins, cinamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, pimento, almonds, shelled and unshelled, black pepper, single and double refined loaf sugar, mattrasses, duffil coats, fearnought jackets, rappee snuff, Scotch ditto, fig & powder blue, Poland starch, hair powder, honey water, tooth powder, wash balls, pomatum, glass ware of most kinds, handsome pyramids, cheap eight-day clocks, English seed oats, rye and potatoes.

By Order of the Executor.

*TO BE SOLD, at Auction, on Wednesday the 4th day of January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in* Longitude-Lane:

Part of the PERSONAL ESTATE of the late Mr. GEORGE BEDON, consisting of

## HOUSHOLD FURNITURE

two good clocks, one of them an alarum, two very good watches, one gold, and counted, by judges, to be as good as ever was imported, the prime cost in London £. 31 10, three gold rings, two setts with diamonds, one of which is very valuable, a very good canow, with sails, oars, &c. about two hundred felt hats, and sundry other articles. And,

*The following Day, at the Vendue House,*

A NEGRO WENCH and four Children; also part of the real estate of the said *George Bedon*, viz. a TRACT of LAND, containing 1149 acres, in Craven county, bounded to the Westward on land now or late of Capt. Richard Smith, to the Eastward partly on land now or late of Capt. Thomas Cordes, and partly on land now or late of Major George Pawley, and to the Northward on George-Town river. On the above land is a great quantity of Pine, fit for making Pitch and Tar.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

Charles-Town, Dec. 1st, 1768.

*AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled,* "an act to regulate the "PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *six pounds, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

| Of NORTHWARD Flour. | lb. | oz. | awt | Of CAROLINA Flour. | lb. | oz. | awt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, | 1 | 12 | 0 | White, | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Wheaten, | 2 | 10 | 0 | Wheaten, | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Houshold, | 3 | 8 | 0 | Houshold, | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

## William Gibbes

INFORMS his Friends, That he still continues the *FACTORAGE BUSINESS* in all its branches, on the usual commissions; and has a sufficient number of very good SCOONERS to comply with the orders of his Friends, in bringing their crops to market: He will be much obliged to those who shall favour him with their business, and they may depend on the greatest punctuality.

He has to sell, good *Jamaica* and *West-India* RUM, and choice Muscovado SUGAR, by the hogshead or barrel, and very fine old *Madera* WINE, in bottles.

☞ HE wants an OVERSEER, for a plantation fifteen miles from Charles-Town, a single man, with a good recommendation; if he has a few Negroes, they will be taken on hire, or shares.



## J. Sarrazin

JEWELLER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

*In the Heart of Oak, Captain Gunn, from* LONDON:

A large ASSORTMENT of JEWELLERY & PLATE,

*Consisting of the following Articles,* viz.

TANKARDS, coffee pots, waiters, punch bowls, ladles and strainers, sugar dishes, tea and cream pots, castors in silver and wood frames, table, tea spoons and ladles, swords and cutteaus, silk and morocco sword belts of all kinds, green handle knives and forks in shagreen cases, spare shagreen cases, double flint glass candlesticks, womens and mens stone shoe, knee and stock buckles, from £. 5 to £. 70 a pair, of a variety of patterns, and the newest fashion, diamond, ruby, emerald, topaz, opal, marcasite, garnet, paste and pearl necklaces, ear and finger rings, with aigrets sprigs and pins, plain Tortoise shell and jewelled combs, ivory and pearl fish and counters, and every article in the JEWELLERY and SILVERSMITHS WAY, may be had at his Shop, at as low an advance as any ever yet sold in the province, and for cash, as cheap as may be bought in the Retail Shops in London.

All kinds of JEWELLERY & SILVERSMITHS WORK done at said shop, as usual, in the neatest manner, and with the quickest dispatch.

Where most Money is given for Old Plate and Jewels.

N. B. Silversmiths forging and planishing hammers, and most kind of Silversmiths Tools, sold as above.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

*In the Ship* HEART OF OAK, *Captain* HENRY GUNN, *A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF*

## IRONMONGERY,

To be sold very cheap, for ready money, produce, or short credit, by

## William Greaves,

At his Store the South corner of Tradd-street, near the Vendue House:

*Amongst a great variety of other Articles, are the following,*

BROAD HOES and AXES, cross-cut, pitt, mill, and hand saws, garden rakes, quern stones, bar iron and steel, cotton and wool cards, scales and scale beams, hyson tea, tea and washing kettles, coffee and chocolate pots, coffee roasters, iron pots, Dutch ovens, stew and sauce pans, fish kettles, a very neat brass hearth stove, grates, shovels and tongs, cinder shovels, chimney backs, fire dogs, very neat brass and iron fenders, coal scoops, chimney hooks, brass candlesticks, very fine spring steel snuffers, brass ditto, with brass stands, brass and iron chafing dishes, mortars and pestles, bird cages, Whitechapel needles, window lines and tassels, bed lace and chair reins, planes and box rules, hammers, gimblets, thumb latches, brass and iron compasses, locks and hinges, coffin furniture, steel spring dowling stocks, and silversmith's tools, &c. with an assortment of LINEN and WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season.

## TO BE SOLD,

By SIMON TUFTS,

SHIP BREAD, and a few Quintals of Codfish, Mountain Wine, and Arrack, by the Dozen, exceeding good Currant Jelly, by the Pound, also Sperma-Cæti Oil, by the Gallon.

*** A young NEGRO MAN to be sett, who has been used to wait on a gentleman and tend his horse.

## WANTED ON HIRE,

A MAN, capable of tending the MARKET, and managing a small FARM about a mile from Charles-Town, with a dozen of hands thereon.—— Any person who can recommend himself for his sobriety and industry, may meet with proper encouragement, by applying to

DANIEL CANNON.

N. B. If he has two or three Negroes, good wages will be allowed for them.

## TO BE SOLD, by public Outcry,

*At Mr.* Thomas Nightingale's, *near Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 13th day of December next.*

UPWARDS OF FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES;

AMONG whom are, a carpenter and blacksmith, coopers, sawyers and squarers, house wenches, a number of handy boys and girls, &c. belonging to Mr. *James Keith*, of St. John's parish, Berkley county, who has sold his plantation formerly advertised, and is about to depart the province.

Two years credit will be given, paying the interest yearly, with approved security.

ROBERT WELLS.

## T. LOWDER,

Late MIDWIFE and APOTHECARY to *St. Peter's* HOSPITAL, *Bristol*;

INFORMS the Public, and his Friends particularly, That he intends to follow those professions in this province: If a regular, physical Education, with a considerable degree of Experience, may be allowed sufficient qualifications, he hopes he shall not be found deficient; he assures them, the utmost assiduity shall be always exerted. The practice of MIDWIFERY, he has, for some years, been largely engaged in; and offers his attendance *Gratis* to every person in Charles-Town, whose circumstances or situation demands it: The Poor may also be assisted with advice in all cases, every afternoon between the hours of *Twelve* and *Three*, opposite *John Izard*, Esqre. in Church-street.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber's plantation, on Charles-Town Neck, four NEGRO MEN, named *Abraham, Robin, Jack,* and *Peter*, viz.

*Abraham*, a young, short and black fellow, remarkably strong made.

*Robin*, a short fellow, who with Abraham keep together.

*Jack*, a short fellow, a little knock-kneed.

*Peter*, a short fellow, has a large belly, and rather old; and, as there is great reason to think they are harboured in or near Charles-Town, *Fifty Pounds* reward is offered, on conviction of any white person so offending, contrary to law; or *Twenty-five Pounds* if harboured by a negro.

THOMAS GADSDEN.

Who is in want of a sober, industrious MAN, that understands Gardening, for a plantation within a mile of Charles-Town, and will attend the Market, on shares. t f.

JAMES DRUMMOND, of Tradd-street, having made over his effects and books to Messrs. SMITH & HUNT, in trust for *Samuel Robinson*, & Comp. of *London*: All persons indebted to the said *James Drummond*, are desired immediately to pay the same to Mr. SMITH: Those to whom he is indebted, to apply likewise.——The STOCK to be disposed of entire; with which credit will be given.

*N.B.* Likewise the STOCK of Goods on hand at his country store, at Pompon and Cainhoy.



For LIVERPOOL,

The Brigt. LYDIA,

JOHN HAYWOOD, Master,

*(Burthen about 460 Barrels Rice)*

FOR Freight or Passage (having very good Accommodations) apply to said Captain, at the Market Wharf, or to PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

TO BE SOLD,

*(Under the COST AND CHARGES:)*

EIGHT FRENCH CHAIRS; two Sofas, and three Curtains, complete; with rich carved cornices, covered with crimson Silk Damask, and spare check covers.——Good Bills of Exchange, or Rice, will be taken in payment, or credit given, paying interest, if required. Enquire of

t.f. THOMAS GADSDEN.

## For SALE.

EITHER part, or the whole of a LOT of LAND, situate in George-street, Ansonborough, one hundred feet front, and one hundred and sixty-two deep. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to

JOHN MATTHEWES.

Who hereby acquaints his Friends, he has not yet sold his Negro Shoe-makers, therefore can supply them with Boots, Shoes, &c. as usual.

Likewise for sale, a quiet orderly Negro Wench, a good washer. Enquire as above.

DENNIS EGAN, who lately kept the Inn at the sign of the Peacock, up the Path, opposite to the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq; doth hereby warn and forbid all persons whosoever, against crediting any person in his name, or on his account, without express directions from himself, in person. *Nov.* 21st, 1768.

WHEREAS the co-partnership of WARING & SHEPHEARD is expired, and they are desirous of closing their affairs very shortly, they therefore request the favour of all those indebted to them to make payment, or settle to their satisfaction, by the first day of January next.

N. B. The books of the said copartnership will be kept at Messrs. RADCLIFF & SHEPHEARD's store, opposite the Lieutenant-Governor's.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER brings before me, a strayed bay MARE, with a star and blaze in her forehead, about 13 hands high, and seven years old, branded on the mounting shoulder JST. The owner must apply, and prove his property before ANDREW LEITCH, J.P.

*St. Paul's, Nov.* 14, 1768.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town, 10th instant, a dapple grey GELDING, about 14 hands high, and 16 years old, trots, and has been used as a draft horse, which has marked his breast with the collar, branded BF on one of his shoulders. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to the person that delivers him in Charles-Town, to RICHARD C. ASH.

## SALES by the Provost-Marshal.

*On Tuesday the 20th day of December next, WILL BE SOLD, at public Vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:*

ALL that valuable PLANTATION or tract of five hundred and twenty acres of LAND (more or less) whereon JOHN GOVAN, Esq; lately lived, situate in Prince-William's parish, Granville county, butting and bounding northward on George Cuthbert's land, to the westward on a path or road leading to Port-Royal old ferry, to the south and south-eastward on Coosaw river, and to the north-eastward on a creek or branch of the said river; together with an ISLAND, containing thirty acres (more or less) in front of the said land, and the most convenient place for a ferry on the whole river, should the circuit-court bill take place. The whole of the land is good either for corn, rice, or indico. The plats and titles may be seen in the hands of ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

By whom the land is sold under Execution.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, in Broad-Street.